

O.44 - Sustainable management of rapeseed blackleg by modelling and monitoring of a pilot production area

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Since their introduction in 2004, commercial hybrids containing the new resistance gene Rlm7 gained market share, reaching 30% of the oilseed rape sown areas in the Centre of France. In order to prevent the breakdown of the specific resistance, the CETIOM set up a bio-vigilance program in the Centre of France, in a small region where the risk of phoma stem canker is high and where oilseed rape fields represent 25% to 30% of the cropping area. Cultural practices, leaf spots, phoma stem canker severity, and fungus pathotypes are monitored. A simulation model, called SIPPOM, was developed to help the ranking of control strategies of phoma stem canker on oilseed rape. This paper presents the results of a survey of commercial fields of winter oilseed rape for four cropping seasons and presents how the overall behaviour of SIPPOM will be assessed using data collected by the bio-vigilance program.